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SOURCE Pravda Vostoka

REVIEW OF UZBEK SSR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS,
PLANS AT 11TH REPUBLIC PARTY CONGRESS

The 21 September 1952 report by A. I. Niyazov, Secretary, TsK KP(b) Uzbek SSR, to the 11th Congress of the KP(b) Uzbek SSR contained the following information on the progress of agriculture in the republic:

Since the 10th Congress of the KP(b) Uzbek SSR, collectivized kolkhoz agriculture has been strengthened, consolidation of small kolkhozes carried out, the material and technical base of agriculture expanded, the role of MTS in kolkhoz production enhanced, and new cadres of experts in soil tillage, animal husbandry, and mechanization trained.

The party organization of the republic accomplished overfulfillment of the Fourth Five-Year Plan for production of raw cotton. The gross cotton harvest has considerably passed the prewar level. Other branches of agriculture have also experienced further development.

During the last years, much work directed toward improving water supply and soil condition was carried out; this permitted the addition of about 100,000 hectares of new irrigated land to the agricultural crop rotation system. Transition to the new irrigation system is being accomplished. All this is opening great, new possibilities for further development of cotton growing and of all other branches of agriculture in the republic.

Successes in the sphere of agriculture could have been much greater if the TsK KP(b) Uzbek SSR, the republic Council of Ministers, oblast party committees, and oblast executive committees had supervised all branches of agriculture, especially cotton growing, in a more qualified manner and if internal resources and state aid had been utilized more fully and effectively.

A review of past results and tasks facing the various branches of agriculture follows.

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During the period since the 10th Congress, the area under cotton has expanded by 148,000 hectares, yield has risen by 5.1 quintals per hectare, and the gross harvest has increased by almost 51 percent over 1948.

However, the republic did not cope with the task set by the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the 10th Congress of the KP(b) Uzbek SSR for increase in cotton yield. In 1949 and 1951, the state plans for cotton procurement were not fulfilled. In the republic, there are still low-yield kolkhozes, especially in Bukharskaya, Samarkandskaya, and Khorezmskaya oblasts and Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR.

The presence of low-yield kolkhozes in the republic is explained above all by the fact that many local party and soviet organs look only to leading kolkhozes and rayons for fulfillment of state cotton and other crop plans and do not extend the necessary aid to those that are lagging. This is a serious mistake; it indicates that many oblast party committees and particularly rayon party committees do not delve deeply into the state of affairs in each kolkhoz and are not concerned whether each kolkhoz has fulfilled its plans for delivery of cotton and other agricultural products and has developed its collectivized agriculture.

At the recent rayon and oblast party conferences, the delegates criticized the TsK KP(b) Uzbek SSR and the republic Council of Ministers because measures taken to eliminate lags in kolkhozes and rayons were often only of a formalistic nature. The justice of this criticism must be acknowledged. The error of the TsK KP(b) Uzbek SSR and the republic Council of Ministers is that, having decided to censure lagging rayons and kolkhozes, they did not follow through for practical results of their censure. It is also a mistake that these rayons and kolkhozes are not strengthened with cadres and methods which would permit full utilization of existing great possibilities and state aid for development of collectivized agriculture.

The tasks facing the republic for further development of cotton growing urgently require that these serious deficiencies be eliminated quickly, so that all rayons, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes without exception and unconditionally fulfill the tasks set for them. Particularly great responsibility in this regard rests on the party and soviet organizations of Bukharskaya, Samarkandskaya, and Khorezmskaya oblasts and Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR.

Together with further expansion of the area devoted to cotton, yield must be raised to not less than 26-27 quintals per hectare in the republic during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The experience of leaders in cotton growing is a guarantee that this task can be accomplished. In 1951, despite unfavorable weather conditions, squad leader Nishanov of the Kolkhoz imeni Yusupov, Izbaskentskiy Rayon, obtained a yield of 92 quintals of raw cotton per hectare, squad leader Akharova Khadicha of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, Altyn-Kul'skiy Rayon, obtained a yield of 90 quintals per hectare, and brigade leader Baryrov of the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Naman-ganskiy Rayon, grew and delivered to the state 53 quintals of raw cotton per hectare. The experience of such leading cotton growers must be widely disseminated and the movement for high-yield brigades and squads expanded in every way.

Successful realization of higher yields requires the establishment of order in the use of water resources and considerable improvement in the use of irrigated land.

During the period since the 10th Congress, more than 300 million rubles were invested in irrigation construction projects. Work directed toward conversion to the new irrigation system was carried out on areas totaling more than 650,000 hectares.

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Since land improvement is an important measure in raising the yield, an unrelenting struggle must be waged against land salinization and stagnation. Special attention must be paid to this work in Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR, Khorezmskaya and Bukharskaya oblasts, Central Fergana, and in the Golodnaya Steppe areas of Tashkentskaya Oblast.

Re-equipment of irrigation systems and basic improvements in irrigation must be undertaken quickly, so that in the next years the coefficient of useful efficiency of irrigation systems can be raised by 10-15 percent. Much work is still necessary to complete conversion to the new irrigation system. Much work for further expansion of irrigated land is pending. Also pending are irrigation and adaptation to use, at times set by the USSR government, of 500,000 hectares of new land in Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR in the Main Turkmen Canal zone. Work must be undertaken to irrigate and adapt to use 150,000 hectares of new land in Central Fergana.

Kolkhozes of Andizhanskaya, Namanganskaya, and Ferganskaya oblasts have proposed to carry out with kolkhoz funds during the next 4-5 years water resource construction work which will assure the addition of 65,000 hectares of irrigated land. This suggestion has been approved by the USSR government.

A special trust, equipped with modern, powerful machinery, must be created; necessary construction materials, equipment, and transport means must be produced; and loans to construct homes for new settlers must be floated. A great program for further mechanization of cotton growing in the Fergana Valley and Surkhan-Dar'inskaya Oblast is also envisaged.

In the Golodnaya Steppe, more than 100,000 hectares of land must be adapted to use; up to 50,000 hectares of new land must also be adapted to use along the left bank of the Chirchik River. By 1955, 169,000 hectares of land in Surkhan-Dar'inskaya and Kashka-Dar'inskaya oblasts, which have an irrigation network but are not being utilized at present, must be fully adapted to use.

The republic has every possibility of accomplishing these tasks. In 1948, there were only five excavation stations with 74 excavators in the republic; now, there are 21 mechanized excavation stations with 308 excavators and a large amount of other earth-moving machinery. At present, more than 60 percent of all earth-moving work is performed with machines; in 1948, the level of mechanization for this work was 22 percent. By 1955, the level is to have risen to 80-85 percent.

Since the 10th Congress, 26 new MTS and 14 mechanized animal husbandry stations have been organized; capacity of the tractor park has increased by 86 percent, but capacity of the tractor park as well as of other agricultural machinery is not being fully utilized.

By 1955, plowing, sowing, and cultivating of cotton are to be fully mechanized, harvesting of raw cotton 60-70 percent, sowing and combine harvesting of grain crops 80 percent, and hay mowing and ensilaging 70-80 percent. Daily work output per tractor must be increased by about 50 percent during the next 2-3 years.

During the course of the Five-Year Plan, capacity of rural electric power stations is to be almost doubled and about 700 kolkhozes are to be electrified. Special attention must be paid to improving electric power station planning.

Since the 10th Congress, the number of workdays per kolkhoz worker has increased by approximately 15 percent; cotton production per worker engaged in cotton growing has increased by 40 percent.

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New land put into use has permitted organization of 134 new kolkhozes. These kolkhozes are working more than 60,000 hectares of land, including about 40,000 hectares sown to cotton.

Animal husbandry continues to be one of the most backward branches of agriculture in the republic. By 1955, it is necessary to increase the number of head of livestock in the republic as follows: cattle by at least 11-12 percent (by at least 20-22 percent in kolkhozes), including a 100-percent increase in cows; sheep by almost 57 percent (by more than 60 percent in kolkhozes); hogs by 31 percent (by almost 200 percent in kolkhozes); horses by 10-12 percent; and fowl by 200-250 percent. Productivity of livestock must be raised by 100-200 percent. By 1955, collectivized livestock in kolkhozes must be fully assured of warm, well-equipped shelters.

The area sown to gambo hemp (kenaf) and jute must be increased to 44,000 hectares, the yield of gambo hemp stalks to 60 quintals per hectare and that of jute to 55 quintals per hectare. The yield of sugar beets must reach 400 quintals per hectare in the next few years.

In the sphere of grain culture, the introduction of new, higher yielding varieties of grains must be assured, and the yield of grain crops increased by 50 percent; the yield of rice must be raised to 40-50 quintals per hectare.

In regard to vegetables and potatoes, it is a 1953 task to create around cities and especially around the city of Tashkent permanent vegetable and potato zones, which can supply in full the requirements of the populations of cities and industrial centers. Potato and vegetable production must increase by at least 50 percent in 1953 and 100 percent by 1955.

By 1955, a meat and dairy base must be created around the city of Tashkent and other industrial centers of the republic; to realize this goal, it is necessary to enlarge livestock farms in suburban kolkhozes and to increase the number of highly productive purebred animals on them, as well as to develop hog and fowl husbandry.

Since the 10th Congress, the party organization has carried out successfully work to eliminate kolkhoz charter violations.

Since the 10th Congress, the income of kolkhozes has risen by more than 150 percent. Since that time, the value of the basic means of production of kolkhozes has increased by 683 million rubles.

Shortcomings which still prevail include superficial supervision of some kolkhozes, diversion and pilferage of collectivized property, and kolkhoz charter violations. Others are grain losses, spoilage of agricultural products and fodder supplies, and livestock epidemics (padezh). All of these deficiencies must be corrected.

Since the 10th Congress, three new cotton sovkhoses have been organized. The area sown to cotton in sovkhoses increased by 7,000 hectares and the gross cotton harvest increased by 38.4 percent.

Sovkhoses of the Ministry of State Farms considerably strengthened their economies, raised the yield of grain crops, and increased the number of head of livestock and its productivity. Shortcomings in sovkhoses include improper use of machinery, lack of specialists, failure of karakul sheep sovkhoses to meet plans for increases in the number of sheep and wool deliveries, and prevalence of epidemics (padezh).

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